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RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT TOUR

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JUN 21 1963

C & R-PREP.

SOUTHERN INDIANA
May 27-28, 1963

Prepared by

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
In Cooperation with Indiana Local Leaders
MAY 1963

Southern Indiana is forging ahead at the hands of its richest resource--its people. A rural awakening is taking place. New industry is coming in, floods are being eliminated, water resources are being developed, farms are better managed and protected, and rural living is being improved through increased income, better housing, and electrification.

Rural Areas Development can be seen at practically every turn as evident on the tour through Clark, Washington, Harrison, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Martin, and Spencer Counties.

Behind every local project is an energetic body of local people seeking a higher level of living for themselves and their neighbors, and for their children. Local leadership and cooperation between rural and urban interest has been exceptional. The primary drawback has been inadequate local funds and technical assistance to develop the area's resources.

This tour of some of the many Rural Areas Development activities in southern Indiana is being made by Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman on the invitation of Claude A. Davis, chairman of the Lincoln Hills Rural Areas Development Committee, Corydon, and the Committee's immediate past chairman, Edgar F. Braun, Cannelton.

This area of gently to steeply rolling and heavily wooded land is pleasant to look at. There are good resources for industrial development and an improved agricultural economy.

This is a region amply endowed with breathtaking scenery, especially along the Ohio River. It is this resource, this natural beauty, that some southern Indiana counties are betting on heavily to boost their economy through tourism and recreation.

Agriculture is a tremendously important segment of the local economy, and it will remain so. But farming the hill country is vastly different from the comparatively level plains of northern Indiana and most of the Midwest. Here the bottom land fields are small, the soils highly erodible, and floods are frequent.

As important as agriculture is, its future is limited in terms of job opportunities. Farm income, however, is being increased through the ingenuity of farm people, the trend to larger farms, and a variety of programs--research, education, credit, cost-sharing, conservation, watershed protection, rural electrification, aid to cooperatives, and commodity programs. Even so, farm employment may continue to decline. Only one of 10 children now growing up on these farms can expect to make a good living as a full-time farmer in the region. New job opportunities must be created or the outmigration of the area's youth will continue.

Coupled with the outmigration has been a steady decline in farm employment in the area ranging, between 1950 and 1960, from 37 to 59 percent in the eight counties of the tour. This has been primarily the result of changes in farm technology, leading to the consolidation of farming units over the past 10 years. Nevertheless, gross income from sales of farm products per farm is lower than the Indiana average.

One reason for this is the small farming units. The trend is to larger farms.

Major needs are intensive watershed protection against floods, erosion, and sediment damages, and conversion of land to crops more suitable to the soil such as grasses, legumes, and trees.

Both these needs are being met through the work of locally-governed soil and water conservation districts which are active in every county. A total of 14 locally-sponsored small watershed projects, with USDA help, are in the planning or construction stage in the eight counties. These watersheds cover more than one million acres of land and they are being developed for flood protection, recreation, municipal and industrial water supply, and agricultural water management.

All are important to both rural and urban residents. Municipal water is one of the most critical problems in the region. Most towns do not have public water systems and the residents depend on cisterns, wells, and tank trucks. The cisterns are unreliable and in some cases unsanitary. Well water often has an extremely high mineral content, and trucked in water is costly.

Many communities are already working on water systems. The Henryville-Memphis project, to be seen in Clark County, is an example of the result of an active RAD committee. A contract is currently being negotiated for a \$500,000 water system to serve 250 families in the rural community of Floyds Knobs in Floyd County. Construction is underway on a \$200,000 water system that will serve 120 families at Ryker's Ridge in Jefferson County. Water projects are also being developed in the counties of Washington, Martin, Spencer, Harrison, Vigo, Greene, Dubois, Clay, Monroe and Sullivan, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture's Farmers Home Administration.

All told, some 20 rural community water systems are being planned and developed in southern Indiana. Their total cost is estimated at \$4,000,000. More than 4,000 rural families will have an adequate supply of running water in their homes, fire protection and relief from the expense and drudgery of hauling water when these projects are completed. In addition the communities will be more attractive to industries seeking rural sites.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has made important contributions in the field of public facilities throughout the area. For example, HEW has authorized a grant of \$80,148 to the town of Cannelton in Perry County toward a \$449,000 sewer expansion and modernization program.

The area has good industrial potential. The new Bata Shoe Company was just officially opened at Salem in Washington County. This firm will eventually employ 500 local people, primarily from rural areas, with an annual payroll of \$2 million. It was the positive action of the local RAD committee using the resources of the Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, with USDA assistance, that got the much needed plant in Salem.

It was the action of local people at Borden in Clark County with help again from ARA and USDA that aided the firm's management to rebuild a burned down cabinet factory in the community. This factory means employment for 305 people and an annual payroll of \$1.4 million.

In other areas the Tell City Chair Company in Perry County recently announced a \$1 million expansion program.

The Illinois Plastics Molding and Manufacturing Company of Chicago has established a new production plant at Jeffersonville, Clark County, to create 12 direct new jobs. The plant was made possible by a \$16,158 loan by the Citizens Bank of Jeffersonville, an investment of \$8,079 by the non-profit Southern Real Estate Investment Fund of Clark County, an investment of \$4,039 by the company, and an ARA industrial loan of \$52,513. The Small Business Administration investigated the project, as it has all ARA industrial and commercial loan applications, and USDA reviewed the proposals and recommended approval.

A \$3,000,000 industrial development--the proposed particle board plant of Storrs Wood Products Company at Tell City--is pending. If approved, the plant is expected initially to employ 45 people with a \$6,500 weekly payroll; this would increase to 65 employees and an \$8,500 weekly payroll at the end of the first year. In addition, about 400 people would have employment cutting, sawing, gathering, and trucking timber to the plant. The proposal is for a combination of local, private, and Federal financing, including an ARA industrial loan and a Rural Electrification Administration Section 5 loan to the Southern Indiana Rural Electric Cooperative at Tell City, which in turn would loan the money to the wood products company.

Pending in Spencer County is a proposed motel, restaurant, lake and recreational area (Linclon Hills, Inc.) which would involve a \$210,000 ARA loan and \$140,000 in other financing.

In Orange County the French Lick-Sheraton Hotel has invested \$3 1/2 million to modernize the resort buildings and improve 1,600 acres of scenic grounds. The hotel has 600 local people on its payroll. With the flood problem lessened through the French Lick Creek Watershed Project, local interests put up a new building and leased it to the Jasper Corporation to assemble pianos. It's already employing 100 people and will gradually increase its work force.

The region's natural resources offer much in the way of new industrial development.

Geological studies have disclosed areas of high grade silica sand, gypsum, and limestone that could be profitably developed. As a result of these studies the Indiana Glass Sand Co. was formed and a plant is under construction near Elizabeth in Harrison County. Thirty-three jobs will be created. Here again the local RAD committee aided in acquiring loans from the Harrison County Rural Electric membership cooperative, Corydon, through USDA's Rural Electrification Administration, and from ARA for the establishment of the plant.

In Spencer, Perry, Crawford, and Harrison Counties recreation and tourist development has been moving ahead. Here a four-county RAD committee and tourist groups have been extremely active in promoting the Lincoln Hills Area.

Located in Spencer County are the Lincoln State Park, Lincoln Pioneer Village and Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial. The National Memorial became the property of the U. S. Department of Interior, when 116 acres of State park land was given to the National Park Service, and a \$2 million development program has been planned.

Another established tourist attraction is the Hoosier National Forest. Forest Service activities have been speeded up here through the Accelerated Public Works Program which has allocated \$275,000 for new projects in this National Forest since 1962. Last year, this forest had 138,000 recreation visits.

To improve the recreational resources of the region, the Lincoln Hills Rad committee and the local soil and water conservation districts of the four counties have applied to the Department of Agriculture for a Resource Conservation and Development Project to develop the land and water resources in the area.

New bridges and highways will aid in opening the area to approximately 5 million people in urban areas within a 200-mile radius.

Bridges have been proposed across the Ohio at Cannelton in Perry County and Mauckport in Harrison County. Interstate Highway 64 will eventually be built across the area from east to west.

The potential is here--for agriculture, for industry, for outdoor recreation, for tourism, and for new opportunities for local people.

The potential is being realized because local people took the initiative, studied their resources and their needs, and provided the leadership for rural areas development.

Rural Areas Development Committees in the counties and in the areas, such as the four-county Lincoln Hills RAD Committee, have had the help of Purdue University's Extension Service specialists and agents in rural development efforts. The committees have had the assistance of USDA's agencies, coordinated into Technical Action Panels, to be more responsive to the projects and programs initiated by local people. The committees have had the help of the State Department of Conservation, the State Department of Commerce and Public Relations and Tourist Assistance Council, the State Highway Department, and other State agencies, and of county and municipal governments.

But local leadership and the support of local people--farm and non-farm--is primarily responsible for the surge of economic development in southern Indiana.

TOUR HIGHLIGHTS

May 27, 1963

Clark CountyStop #1 Henryville-Memphis Water Supply Project, under Construction

Sponsor: Rural Membership Water Corporation of Clark County, Indiana, a non-profit organization.

Area serviced: The communities of Henryville, Memphis and surrounding rural areas.

Present water source: Wells, cisterns, and tank truck.

New water source: Purchase from city of Sellersburg at 23 cents per 1,000 gallons. The Sellersburg supply comes from deep wells in the Ohio River plain.

Distribution method: Booster pump 1 mile north of Speed, Ind., plus a 238,000 gallon standpipe at Henryville.

Distribution system: Ten miles of 8-inch pipeline from Speed to standpipe at Henryville and nine miles of mains ranging from 1 1/2 to 8 inches in laterals and extensions.

Estimated cost: \$418,200

Local contribution \$40,000 collected through corporation membership and water connection fees.

USDA loan: \$378,200

Terms of loan: 40 years at 4 1/2 percent interest.

Initial customers: 246 which includes 20 farms, 206 residences, two schools with a total enrollment of 960, two motels, and 16 commercial establishments.

Estimated usage: 1,370,000 gallons per month.

Minimum rate: \$6.50 per month for domestic customers.

Average bill: \$9.17 per month for domestic customers.

Estimated income: \$32,691 per year.

Operating expense: \$10,025 per year.

Repayment of loan: \$20,748 (principal and interest) per year.

Lack of adequate water supply had been a major deterrent in the economic development of Henryville, Memphis and other communities in the region. Cisterns which depend on roof runoff are not a reliable source and drilled wells produce unsatisfactory water of extremely high mineral content. Water hauled in by tank trucks to refill cisterns costs about \$5 a 1,000 gallons. At times the schools were buying a tank truck of water every day, and some families purchased trucked water three to four times a month.

Besides this costly inconvenience to residents of the area, the lack of adequate water curtailed the building of new homes and dampened chances of attracting industry. Clark County's rural areas development committee headed then by George Lane, banker, and now by John E. Dreyer, farmer, made a detailed investigation of the area's water problems. Dr. Meier Bizer, physician and member of the committee, pushed to develop the underground supply near Sellersburg.

Locally in Henryville, Homer E. Hostettler, attorney, spearheaded the drive for a new water system. Meetings were held to familiarize the citizens of the opportunity. The Rural Membership Water Corporation was formed and Hostettler donated his services as attorney and made application for a USDA Farmers Home Administration loan. Dewey A. Dunlevy, a retired poultry and egg dealer, is president of the corporation board, and he and his wife work without pay for the corporation. Other members of the board are Paul House, Spencer Payne, Harry Enteman, and Emmet Mull.

The project is scheduled for completion in September. Local people feel it will definitely accelerate home building, boost the local economy, and possibly attract industry to the area in the future.

Enroute to Borden

The bus will travel up the Muddy Fork of Silver Creek Watershed project which is in the preliminary planning stage. It includes 42,642 acres located in Clark, Floyd, and Washington Counties. The watershed includes the communities of Speed at the eastern end and Borden at the western end. There are about 400 farms in the watershed of which 60 percent are being operated on a part-time basis.

Primary purpose of the project is to reduce flood water damage in the flood plain which amounts to an estimated \$86,000 annually on cropland, roads, bridges, public utilities, and the town of Borden.

The watershed plan calls for eight floodwater-retarding dams of which two are being considered by local people for multiple uses. Structure No. 8 may be developed for recreational purposes in cooperation with the Indiana Department of Conservation. Structure No. 4, located near Borden, is being considered by the town as a possible municipal water source. Borden does not have a public water system at the present. The watershed project is being sponsored by Clark County Soil Conservation District. The estimated cost of the project is \$1.8 million which will be shared by the local sponsoring groups and the Federal Government through the USDA's Small Watershed Program.

Stop #2 Borden Cabinet Corporation, in production

Location: Borden, Indiana (Clark County)

Problem: Loan was needed to rebuild a burned down furniture manufacturing plant.

Rebuilding cost: \$919,118

Local financing: \$250,000 from the Borden Cabinet Company
\$92,000 from the Borden Development Corporation

ARA loan: \$577,118

ARA grant: \$16,000 to the town of Borden to improve water facilities for fire protection at the Borden plant.

Product: Television, radio and hi-fi cabinets

Employment: 305

When the cabinet plant burned down April 6, 1962, 195 jobs were wiped out in an area where jobs are scarce. Before the ashes had cooled, local people under the leadership of Russell Colvin, executive director of the Clark County Chamber of Commerce had formed a committee to get the plant rebuilt. The next day Arnold Habig, plant owner, received 50 letters from Borden residents expressing their feelings about the fire and urging him to rebuild in Borden. The fire occurred on Friday and Monday Habig announced at a meeting in Borden that he would rebuild the plant. A loan was obtained from the Department of Commerce's Area Redevelopment Administration and the plant is now back in operation. The yearly payroll is approximately \$1.4 million. Louis J. Korff is general manager of the plant.

Washington County

Stop #3 Bata Shoe Company, in production

Location: Salem, Indiana (Washington County)

Plant cost: \$758,000

Local financing: \$170,000 from four local banks -- State Bank of Salem, Farmers-Citizens Bank of Salem, Salem Building Loan Fund & Savings Association, and Citizens Bank of Pekin.
\$113,700 from the Salem Redevelopment Corporation

ARA loan: \$474,300

Product: Molded rubber and canvas footwear.

Employment: 120 at present and 400 within a year.

The group primarily responsible for attracting the Bata plant to Salem was the Washington County Economic Development Committee, the county's rural areas development group, made up of farmers, professional and businessmen and headed by John Roberts, a farmer. The secretary, Clyde Goen, an insurance agent and president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, actively sought the Bata plant along with Russell Trueblood, Salem mayor; James Allen, attorney; and Bill Brown, businessman. The committee formed the Salem Redevelopment Corporation and knocked on doors for funds to establish the plant to Salem. A total of \$30,000 was contributed by 140 people throughout the county, and a 30-acre site was purchased at the edge of town. When asked by Bata what the employment potential of the area was, the committee sent out questionnaires and got back 1,600 applications for jobs. The new plant was officially opened May 15. Within a year the company hopes to have 400 employed, primarily from farming areas, with an annual payroll of about \$2 million. The USDC's Area Redevelopment Administration also made a loan for \$105,000 and a grant of \$130,000 to the City of Salem to extend water and sewage facilities to the Bata Shoe Company plant. USDA reviewed project proposals and recommended their approval by ARA. Lee Kursewicz is plant manager.

Stop #4 Training School, in operation, McClellan Building, Salem, Ind.

Through a Federal retraining program, approximately 340 persons will be trained for work at the Bata Shoe Company. Under the ARA program, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has allotted \$35,024 for instruction costs and the Department of Labor will grant up to \$29,248 for subsistence payments to the trainees. Shoes made during training are being donated to orphanages in Indiana.

Enroute to Elk Creek Watershed Project

Sponsors:	Washington County Soil Conservation District and the Elk Creek Conservancy District
Area:	18,020 acres in northeast Washington County, 10 miles east of Salem. There are 216 farms in the watershed area.
Problem:	Annual flooding with severe damage to crops, pastures, roads, bridges, and utilities in the flood plain. Annual damages estimated at \$14,137.
Approach:	A USDA small watershed project combining upland conservation practices and seven floodwater-retarding dams.
Purpose:	Greatly reduce flood damage, provide water for irrigation and recreational developments.
Total cost:	\$784,055
Local obligation:	\$230,555

USDA obligation: \$553,500

Progress: The project was authorized for construction in July 1957 and is scheduled for completion this year. It will be dedicated in August.

Project benefits: Estimated at \$24,000 a year through flood protection, more intensive use of bottom land, and irrigation.

The Elk Creek Watershed Project was initiated in 1954 by 21 young farmers, mostly ex-GI's, who wanted to move ahead in farming. Knowing they faced hazardous farming problems, they petitioned the Washington County Soil Conservation District to make a preliminary survey of the area. When they found that a watershed project was feasible, they formed the Elk Creek Watershed Association and co-sponsored the watershed project with the local district.

All easements and rights-of-way, valued at \$41,323 for the dams and other structures were donated by the landowners who also dug deep for the remainder of the funds needed to fulfill the sponsoring group's obligation. The Indiana State Department of Conservation put up \$45,000 to enlarge one of the dams for recreational purposes and then purchased 336 acres adjoining the lake for public use. Three of the farmers, on whose land dams were located, invested additional funds of their own to increase the capacity of the dams for irrigation purposes. With the flood problem licked and water available for irrigation, land, that once produced surplus corn, is now producing high income truck crops such as cabbage, string beans, and sweet corn.

Elk Creek is a relatively small watershed (17,100 acres) yet the upland conservation measures applied by the individual farmers have been impressive. They have established 31,525 feet of terraces, built 58 acres of grass waterways, planted 341 acres to trees and shifted 550 acres from other uses to pasture.

Joe Scifres headed the watershed association and Merle McCoskey and Charles Williams headed the district board while the project was in progress. This will be Indiana's first completed small watershed project.

Stop #5 Garriott Lake in Elk Creek Watershed Project

Size of dam: 700 feet in length, 34 feet high and contains 39,000 cubic yards of earth.

Size of lake: 12.5 surface acres. Permanent pool is 18 feet deep.

Cost: \$24,166 of which the landowner, Hager Garriott Jr., paid approximately 18 percent.

Purpose: Flood detention, irrigation, and recreation.

From this lake, Garriott irrigates about 60 acres of bottom land, where he formerly grew corn. On part of the land he can get in two crops a year, early cabbage followed by canning beans. Two years ago he built a new home overlooking the lake.

Stop #6 Elk Creek Watershed Land Treatment

Soil conservation measures can be seen on both sides of the highway at this stop. To the north is a portion of the Hager Garriott, Jr. farm on which a conservation plan was developed in 1952 and revised in 1959. Conservation practices on the farm include a farm pond, a grade stabilization structure, 2,150 feet of diversions, 3,630 feet of ditch bank seeding, and 33 acres of pasture planting.

The conservation plan for the E. E. Morgan farm on the south side of the road was developed in 1955. Practices applied include two farm ponds, 8 acres of grass waterways, 2 grade stabilization structures, 98 acres of pasture planting, 104 acres of woodland, and 3,200 feet of tile drain.

To date ACP cost sharing on land treatment measures in Elk Creek Watershed has been approximately \$32,000.

Stop #7 Elk Creek Watershed Recreation Lake, under construction

Size of dam: One-fourth mile in length, 50 feet high and contains 70,000 cubic yards of earth, under construction.

Size of lake: 47 surface acres with a depth of 40 feet.

Cost: \$120,000 of which the State Department of Conservation paid \$45,000.

Purpose: Flood detention and recreation.

The State purchased 336 acres of wooded land adjoining the lake on which it will develop parking lots and boat ramps. The county highway department will construct access roads into the area.

Harrison County

Stop #8 Blanche Davidson Home - Senior Citizen Housing

Location: Harrison County, 8 miles north of Corydon

Description: When Miss Blanche Davidson retired from teaching school she moved back to the old home farm. No one had been living in the farm house for several years and it was in extremely poor condition.

With the assistance of a \$10,000 USDA rural housing loan Miss Davidson built a modern one-story home complete with bath, running water and up-to-date kitchen facilities. She included three bedrooms with the dual purpose of providing space for other members of her family and increasing the marketability of the house should a time come when she wished to sell.

Stop #9 Don S. Churchill Home - Housing for Rural Residents

Location: Harrison County, 8 miles north of Corydon

Description: Don S. Churchill, 24, is in the trucking business. With his wife and two children he had been living in a house trailer. When the Housing Act of 1961 broadened the rural housing program to permit loans to rural residents, as well as farmers, Mr. Churchill obtained a \$12,900 USDA rural housing loan to build a three-bedroom home with a full basement and modern kitchen and bathroom facilities. The loan is repayable over a 33-year period with monthly payments set at \$58.

Stop # 10 Corydon High School -- Rest stop and transfer from bus to helicopter.

Corydon Flood Control Project

Officials from the U. S. Corps of Engineers Department of the Army, will discuss the work now underway to alleviate flooding conditions at Corydon. For years flash floods in the spring caused by the overflow of Little Indian and Big Indian Creeks have curtailed business development in the town of Corydon. The U. S. Corps of Engineers in March began dredging and widening 3.3 miles of Big Indian Creek and 1.1 miles of Little Indian Creek near Corydon. Estimated cost of the project is \$198,098.

Air Tour - Enroute to Elizabeth

About five miles out of Corydon to the left of the helicopter there is a cluster of 14 farms covering about 1,900 acres of land on which extensive conservation measures have been applied. All the farmers are cooperators in the Harrison County Soil and Water Conservation District. Practices that may be seen from the air include grass waterways, terraces, contouring, farm ponds, pasture, and woodland improvements. All 14 farmers have used ACP cost-sharing to help improve their farms.

Air Tour - Indiana Glass Sand Co.

Location: Near Elizabeth, Ind. (Harrison County)

Plant: The ground is now being prepared for a \$774,770 plant for the mining of high grade silica sand.

Cost: \$774,770

Local Financing: \$77,477 Harrison County Development Corporation
\$38,739 Indiana Sand Glass Company.

ARA loan: \$470,750

USDA loan: \$187,804 Section 5 REA loan made to the Harrison County Rural Electric Membership Corporation which in turn loaned the funds to the firm. REA Section 5 loans are made to help plants buy electrical apparatus, equipment or wiring.

Employment: 33 when plant is completed

A geological survey indicated a huge supply of high grade silica sand in this area of Harrison County. A developer organized the Indiana Glass Sand Company in 1961 and asked the Harrison County RAD committee to assist in obtaining financing. Pete Schickel, farmer and chairman of the committee, and Allen Parker, businessman, spearheaded the drive for the new industry.

The Harrison County Rural Electric Membership Corporation obtained a Section 5 loan from USDA's Rural Electric Administration for \$187,804 and in turn loaned it to the new company. The company's application for an ARA (Department of Commerce) loan of \$470,750 was approved after review by USDA. Local people and the Company's developer raised the remainder of the investment.

Air Tour - Enroute to Tell City, Harrison, Crawford, Perry Counties

The helicopter will fly the route of the new scenic drive now under construction along the Ohio River which will eventually connect Corydon with Evansville. The Lincoln Hills Rural Areas Development committee has been spearheading the development of this drive for some time. Along the route local people at Alton, Fredonia, Cape Sandy, and Leavenworth have donated their time and labor to clear land for roadside stops at scenic locations.

The Lincoln Hills Rural Areas Development committee is a multi-county group set up to promote overall economic and social development in Harrison, Crawford, Perry, and Spencer Counties. Leaders include Claude Davis, Sr., retired farmer and chairman of the committee; James Tower, farmer; Russell Breeden, poultryman; Arnold Mulzer, industrialist; Edgar F. Braun, businessman; and William Cook, businessman, who was first chairman of the committee.

The group believes the area's greatest potential for sound, long range economic and social advancement lies in recreation and tourist development. This belief is backed up by specialists at Purdue University, Indiana University, and the Indiana State government. In promoting recreation in the area, the RAD Committee has:

Made a proposal along with the local soil conservation districts for a USDA Resources Conservation and Development Project which would include among other things 13 Small Watershed Projects in the area for flood protection, recreation development, and municipal water supply.

Promoted the development of the scenic drive along the Ohio River now under construction.

Promoted the construction of two bridges across the Ohio at Mauckport in Harrison County and Cannelton in Perry County. The survey work for the bridges is now underway and construction is expected to start in 1964.

Promoted the construction of Interstate Route 64 from New Albany to New Harmony.

Promoted the development of two large lakes. The proposal for a 3,300-acre lake on the Little Blue River in Crawford County is now being studied by the U. S. Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. The proposal for a 1,000-acre lake on Oil Creek is being studied by the State Department of Conservation and the Indiana Department of Flood Control and Water Resources.

Published a brochure promoting the attractions of the Lincoln Hills area.

Promoted the Lincoln Boyhood National memorial in Spencer County.

Perry County

Stop #11 Tell City, Ind. Overnight

May 28, 1963

Stop #12 Cannelton Locks and Dam

Location: Cannelton, Indiana

Sponsor: U. S. Corps of Engineers

Cost: \$72,000,000

Purpose: Lock and dam will raise the Ohio River 24 feet and form a lake 125 miles in length. It will add 455 acres of new water on Deer Creek and Millstone Creek creating favorable areas for marina sites and recreational development. The Cannelton lock will replace three existing dams on the Ohio River.

Stop #13 The Hoosier National Forest Deer Lake

Location: Perry County

Description: Deer Lake is 2 1/4 acres in size and developed for public fishing. A picnic area adjoins the lake. The lake was

developed by the Indiana Conservation Department. The picnic grounds were developed last year with regular Forest Service funds. Five similar ponds and recreation areas are being developed currently on National Forest Land in Perry and Crawford Counties under the Accelerated Public Works Program, which is coordinated by the Department of Commerce.

Stop #14 The Hoosier National Forest German Ridge Recreation Area

Location: Perry County, Indiana

Description: This area consists of a four-acre lake with a small swimming beach and picnic and camping facilities. The area was originally developed in the late 1930's but has been expanded during the past three years. Recreational facilities are used by about 12,000 visitors annually.

The Hoosier National Forest was started in 1935. To date about 125,000 acres have been purchased out of a gross area of 722,460 acres. This land, as purchased, has been protected and developed for production of timber, protection of watersheds, production of wildlife and for forest type recreation use. An estimated 138,000 recreation visits were made to Hoosier National Forest in 1962.

USDA activities have been speeded up in the Hoosier National Forest through the Accelerated Public Works Program which has allocated \$275,000 for new projects since 1962. These additional funds have furnished more than 400 man-months of work to local people.

Projects accomplished or planned to July 1, 1963, include 11 fishing ponds, seven picnic areas, construction of seven drives and parking areas to picnic sites, one administrative building, one fire tower, two miles of forest roads, 13 game watering ponds, 420 acres of tree planting, 8,020 acres of timber stand improvement, 120 miles of fire way maintenance, and 15 acres of wildlife habitat.

Air Tour enroute to French Lick

Southern Indiana Forage Farm

Location: Dubois County

Sponsors: Purdue University

Area: 1,106 acres primarily of unglaciated sandstone soils that erode easily on steep hillsides. Forty percent of the farm is in forest.

Purpose: Plant and animal research and demonstrational use by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Farmers and businessmen in 40 southern Indiana counties purchased the land and presented it to the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station in 1952. The farm in reality is an outdoor laboratory where plant and animal researchers are seeking to improve land use and increase forage and animal yields on once abandoned farm land. A beef cow herd and dairy herd consume the forage and contribute research information of use to southern Indiana farmers.

Nearly 80,000 tree seedlings have been planted on land previously cleared for crops or pasture and now retired from agricultural production. Timber grown on the farm has been used in many of the livestock buildings. Some of the 16 ponds on the farm are stocked with fish for biological studies by both Purdue and Indiana Universities. Pond water is filtered and treated for livestock and domestic use as a result of research studies conducted on the farm.

Climatological studies have lead to the use of forage crops best suited to the region, thus bringing about a longer grazing season for beef cows.

Orange County

Enroute to French Lick Creek Watershed Project

Location:	Orange County, Indiana
Sponsors:	Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District and Spring Valley Conservancy District.
Area:	21,880 acres in west central portion of Orange County including the towns of French Lick and West Baden. There are 210 farms in the watershed area.
Problem:	Flooding, sediment, and erosion damage to rural and urban land estimated at \$40,729 per year.
Approach:	A USDA small watershed project designed to prevent damaging floods by applying conservation measures on the land and constructing four flood detention dams.
Purpose:	Reduce flooding, provide water for recreational development.
Total cost:	\$765,100
Local obligation:	\$179,555
State obligation:	\$51,000 for enlarging one dam for recreational pur- poses. The State Department of Conservation has also purchased 1,165 acres of land for public recreational use.
USDA obligation:	\$553,500

Progress: The project was authorized for construction in July 1960 and is scheduled for completion in 1965.

Project benefits: Estimated at \$32,000 a year due to reduced flood damage to rural and urban land. This does not include benefits derived from the recreational development.

As many as six to eight times a season, French Lick Creek has gone rampaging out of its banks. In the watershed area southeast of French Lick it has smothered crops, smashed fences, and washed out roads and bridges. In the adjoining communities of French Lick and West Baden a total investment of \$5.4 million is threatened every time the creek leaves its banks. For the French Lick Watershed project to get off the ground, city and country people had to work together. This they did. Rev. Fr. Thomas J. Gleason, superintendent of Baden College, and Arthur Newman, manager of the French Lick-Sheraton Hotel, along with Bill Charles, farmer and chairman of the Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District, and Mickle Marshall, farmer and chairman of the Spring Valley Conservancy District, and a host of others, pushed to get the project approved.

The town councils of the two communities backed the project along with the State Department of Conservation which is creating a 140-acre lake for boating and fishing in back of one of the multi-purpose dams. Gene Toliver, businessman, and chairman of the Orange County RAD committee, cites the project as the first real break in flood control for the area.

ACP cost sharing on land treatment measures has amounted to \$32,350 to date, of which \$17,200 was from watershed acceleration funds. Another \$8,000 in accelerated funds is available from ACP this year.

Stop #15 French Lick Creek Watershed Channel Work, Under Way

Description: Channel improvement work alongside West Baden College from the confluence of French Lick Creek and Lost River to Highway 145.

Purpose: To keep floodwaters off college lawn and golf course, permit use of many buildings which have been vacated due to annual floods.

USDA costs: \$39,767

Progress: Work is scheduled for completion in June.

Stop # 16 French Lick Creek Recreation Lake, Under Construction

Size of dam: 900 feet in length, 53 feet high and contains 257,000 cubic yards of earth, under construction.

Size of lake: 140 surface acres with depths to 30 feet.

Cost: \$170,000 of which the State Department of Conservation pays \$51,000.

Purpose: Flood detention and public recreation.

The State Department of Conservation Fish and Game Division, in addition to paying a portion of the structural costs, purchased 1,165 acres of land on which the structure and lake are located. This leaves approximately 1,000 acres of land adjoining the lake for recreational purposes. The Springs Valley Conservancy District has agreed to maintain the recreational facilities as well as operation and maintenance responsibilities for this dam.

Stop #17 Wildwood Lakes

Location: Near Paoli, Indiana (Orange County)

Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Apple

Operation: They have two ponds open to fishing on a fee basis and the dining room catering to tourists and sportsmen.

When the Apples realized their farm couldn't produce an adequate income from crops, they first provided the fishing lakes and then later developed the dining lodge. The Apples constructed two ponds, stocked them with fish, and charged a fee to sportsmen who wanted to try their luck on well-stocked, spring fed, waters.

Then using their own labor and timber from the farm they built the dining lodge which is now an established tourist attraction in the area. An average of 1,500 people a month visit the area from May to November. Chartered busses from Louisville, Ky., are not uncommon and guests from 42 States have registered with the Apples.

Besides the Apples, three additional people are employed full time with six to eight additional helpers needed on weekends and holidays. Locally made handicraft items are sold as souvenirs.

During this time Apple hasn't forgotten about his farm. He is a cooperator in the Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District. In the past three years he has planted 18,000 pine trees on gullied and heavily eroded areas. Timber, grass, and wildlife are now the principal crops on the farm. Apple has a herd of 17 Santa Gertrudis cattle he plans to develop. In 1961 the Apples cooperated in a forestry and wildlife demonstration which the county agent termed the best ever held in Orange County.

Two hundred of the 400 acres in the farm have been in the Apple family since 1836.

Stop #18 Roger Langford Farm - Strengthening a family farm

Location: Orange County, about 5 miles southwest of Paoli on Log Creek road

On this family farm Roger Langford, 33, his wife and three children are making a comfortable living raising beef and hogs on a 312-acre farm about half of which is devoted to feed crops, forage and pasture and the remainder to woodland. They have a foundation beef herd of about 30 cows and have approximately 25 brood sows.

The Langfords have used the supervised credit of USDA's Farmers Home Administration to get title to the farm and make needed improvements in the land and buildings. Previously they were farming the place under arrangements that made it difficult to bring about the needed adjustments.

They have improved their home, built a farrowing house, limed their fields, tiled and otherwise improved the drainage of their bottom land, and improved their fencing with Farmers Home Administration funds. They are ahead of schedule with their loan repayments.

The Soil Conservation Service provided the technical assistance in developing their drainage system and carrying out other conservation measures.

They obtain their electricity from a rural electric cooperative.

Martin County

Air Tour-Boggs Creek Watershed Project

Location:	Martin County
Sponsor:	Martin County Soil Conservation District
Area:	40,800 acres of which 31,142 acres are on Crane Naval Ammunition Depot property. There are 60 private farms in the lower reaches of the watershed.
Problem:	Flood water and sediment damages to agricultural land and road and installation damages on the Navy property.
Approach:	USDA small watershed project to tame French Lick Creek through protection of farmland and two flood water retarding dams.
Purpose:	Greatly reduce flood damage.
Total costs:	\$641,280
Local obligation:	\$193,780
USDA obligation:	\$447,500

Progress: The project was authorized for construction August 1959 and is scheduled for completion in 1964. Both dams have been completed and 60% of the land treatment has been established.

The dam seen in this watershed is the largest one built in Indiana under the USDA's Small Watershed Program. It is 1,300 feet long, 23 feet high, and will back up close to 4,000 acre feet of runoff water (1.3 billion gallons).

Naval personnel and farmers alike saw the need to curb damaging floods in the Boggs Creek Watershed. The Naval Depot became a member of the Martin County Soil Conservation District and with Thomas Crane, district board chairman, promoted plans for the watershed project. The effectiveness of this project has already stirred up interest of neighboring farmers. After 2 1/2 inches of rain in 1962, runoff water was contained well within the channel of the Boggs Creek but in the adjoining watershed much flooding was observed. Farmers in the West Boggs Creek watershed immediately formed a steering committee to submit a small watershed application of their own.

Spencer County

Stop #19 Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Location: Lincoln City, Indiana, (Spencer County)

Description: Two State Parks, covering 116 acres, are being combined and enlarged to about 190 acres, which will become part of the National Park system. Present facilities include the site of Lincoln's boyhood home, the Lincoln Memorial, and the grave of his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

Lincoln's boyhood home is being turned into a national shrine in cooperation with local people and the State of Indiana. Lincoln grew up outside Lincoln City, spending 14 years there before his family moved westward to Illinois shortly before he became 21.

Congress authorized the State Parks to be made part of the National Park system February 19, 1962. It will become the first Indiana unit in the National Park system. The State donated its 116 acres, and the Federal government is in the process of buying about 84 connecting acres from private owners. The acquisition process is the final stages. The present Memorial is a horseshoe-shaped building with an open court that includes several rooms containing historical mementos. Carved in the face of the Memorial are scenes from Lincoln's past. A path leads from the Memorial to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln grave. The National Park Service plans to relocate a State Highway leading to the Memorial, and to construct other roads, trails, and parking areas, to put in public utilities and to renovate some buildings. A visitor center is planned in 1965. The National Park Service had allotted \$227,000 to begin development of the Memorial in this fiscal year, but because of delays in acquiring the additional land, work is not expected to start until fiscal 1964.

Stop #20 Paul Singleton Farm

Location: Spencer County, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Rockport.

Mr. and Mrs. Singleton have used the supervised credit program of USDA's Farmers Home Administration to obtain title to 280 acres and to make needed improvements of land and buildings. He also rents about 380 acres.

This is a livestock and general farm. Mr. Singleton, 36, sells around 300 fat cattle and 500-600 hogs a year. Last year, he fed about 20,000 bushels of corn, which he grew. He also grows wheat and soybeans.

Mr. Singleton is a cooperator of the Spencer County Soil and Water Conservation District, a participant in the feed grain program, is a member of his rural electric membership cooperative, and has used USDA-ACP cost-sharing for conservation work.

Mr. and Mrs. Singleton have two young sons.

BACKGROUND ON COUNTIES IN TOUR AREA

Southern Indiana, like all rural America, is rapidly changing. The eight counties (Clark, Crawford, Harrison, Martin, Orange, Perry, Spencer, and Washington) in this tour are representative.

Outmigration, largely of young people, has exceeded natural increase, although total population of the eight counties was about 10 percent greater in 1960 than in 1950. Urban population increased nearly 70 percent, while rural population declined more than 7 percent. About a third of the rural people in the eight counties lived on farms in 1960. (For details of population changes, see Tables 1 and 1A.)

Farms are fewer, but larger. The number of farms dropped from around 13,423 in 1950 to about 10,451 in 1959. (See chart "Percentage of Farms by Sizes.")

Fewer people work in farming, and more in manufacturing and other nonfarm occupations. Agricultural employment dropped 46 percent between 1950 and 1960, while manufacturing employment increased 30 percent, and other employment rose 26 percent. The total number of people employed rose 8 percent, but the number of unemployed increased from 1,699 to 3,744, 120 percent. (See Table 2 for details.)

More farm operators are employed in off-farm work -- 41 percent of them working 100 or more days off the farm in 1959, compared with 27 percent in 1939. This trend has moved faster in these eight counties than in either Indiana or in the United States. (See chart "Percent of Farm Operators Working 100 or More Days Off Farm 1939-1959.")

The value of land and buildings per farm rose from \$3,074 in 1940 to \$7,261 in 1950 and to \$16,749 in 1959. For each year, these averages are about half those for the entire State of Indiana. (See chart "Values of Land and Buildings per Farm, 8-county Area, Indiana, and United States.")

The percentage of farms with farm product sales over \$2,500 increased between 1950 and 1959, and the percentage of farms with sales under \$2,500 declined. In 1959, slightly more than 55 percent of the farms had sales under \$2,500, compared with about 71 percent in 1950. Ten percent of the 1959 farms had sales of \$10,000 or more, compared with about 4 percent of the 1950 farms. (See chart "Percentage of Farms by Value of Sales Groups.")

The value of sales of farm products per farm rose from \$1,562 in 1944 to \$2,367 in 1949, to \$3,063 in 1954, and to \$4,553 in 1959. (See chart "Value of Sales of Farm Products Per Farm, 8-county Area, Indiana, and United States.")

The personal per capita income of the eight counties rose from \$1,480 in 1959 to \$1,506 in 1961. (See chart "Personal Per capita Income, 8-county Area, Indiana, and United States.")

The median income of nonfarm families and unrelated individuals is higher than that of farm families and unrelated individuals. (For details, see the two charts on "Median Incomes.")

Table 1. -- Selected population data for 8 Indiana counties, 1940, 1950, and 1960

County	Total population			Percentage change		Net migration 1950-60 ^{2/}
	1960	1950	1940	1950-60	1940-50	
	No.	No.	No.	Pct.	Pct.	
8 County totals:	168,991	153,095	136,897	10.4	11.8	-8,362
Clark	62,795	48,330	31,020	29.9	55.8	3,701
Crawford	8,379	9,289	10,171	-9.8	-8.7	-1,428
Harrison	19,207	17,858	17,106	7.6	4.4	-885
Martin	10,608	10,678	10,300	-0.7	3.7	-1,934
Orange	16,877	16,879	17,311	<u>1/</u>	-2.5	-1,813
Perry	17,232	17,367	17,770	-0.8	-2.3	-3,073
Spencer	16,074	16,174	16,211	-0.6	-0.2	-1,868
Washington	17,819	16,520	17,008	7.9	-2.9	-1,062

^{1/} Less than .05 percent.^{2/} Minus sign denotes outmigration. (Outmigration exceeded natural increase.)

Table 1A. -- Selected population data for 8 Indiana counties, 1950 and 1960

County	1960 population				1950 population	
	Urban	Rural			Urban	Rural
		Total	Rural- nonfarm	Rural- farm		
8 County totals:	62,477	106,514	70,432	36,082	38,229	114,866
Clark	42,989	19,806	14,881	4,925	26,648	21,682
Crawford	--	8,379	5,549	2,830	--	9,289
Harrison	2,701	16,506	8,950	7,556	--	17,858
Martin	2,878	7,730	5,623	2,107	--	10,678
Orange	2,754	14,123	10,295	3,828	2,575	14,304
Perry	6,609	10,623	7,238	3,385	5,735	11,632
Spencer	--	16,074	10,930	5,144	--	16,174
Washington	4,546	13,273	6,966	6,307	3,271	13,249

Sources of Tables 1 and 1A: 1950 and 1960 Censuses of Population.

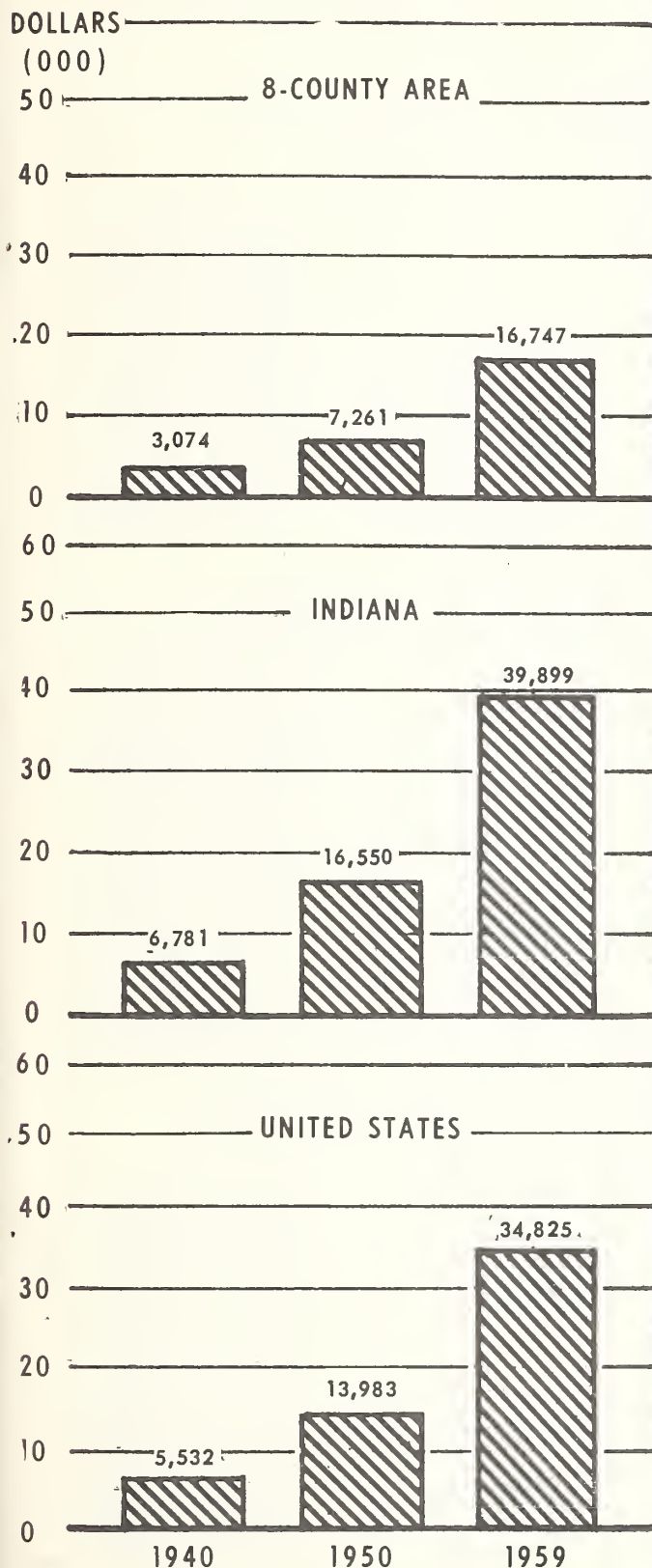
Table 2. - Selected employment data for 8 Indiana counties, 1950 and 1960

County	1950	1960	Percentage change 1950-60
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Totals, 8 Counties			
Employed	53,558	57,940	8
Agriculture	14,160	7,665	-45.9
Manufacturing	14,167	18,398	29.9
Other	25,331	31,877	25.8
Unemployed	1,699	3,744	120.4
Percent of labor force unemployed	3.1	6.1	---
Clark			
Employed	16,959	21,500	26.8
Agriculture	1,960	1,035	-47.2
Manufacturing	5,138	7,059	37.4
Other	9,861	13,406	35.9
Unemployed	732	1,720	135
Percent of labor force unemployed	4.1	7.4	--
Crawford			
Employed	3,097	2,600	-16
Agriculture	1,374	679	-50.6
Manufacturing	417	711	70.5
Other	1,306	1,210	-7.4
Unemployed	74	146	97.3
Percent of labor force unemployed	2.3	5.3	--
Harrison			
Employed	6,224	6,239	0.2
Agriculture	2,500	1,318	-49.1
Manufacturing	1,244	1,780	43.1
Other	2,390	3,141	31.4
Unemployed	104	353	239.4
Percent of labor force unemployed	1.6	5.4	--
Martin			
Employed	3,392	3,291	-3.0
Agriculture	696	429	--38.4
Manufacturing	729	1,083	48.6
Other	1,967	1,779	-9.6
Unemployed	98	253	158.2
Percent of labor force unemployed	2.8	7.1	--
Orange			
Employed	5,702	6,318	10.8
Agriculture	1,471	895	-39.2
Manufacturing	1,462	1,840	25.9
Other	2,769	3,583	29.4
Unemployed	205	334	62.9
Percent of labor force unemployed	3.5	5.0	--

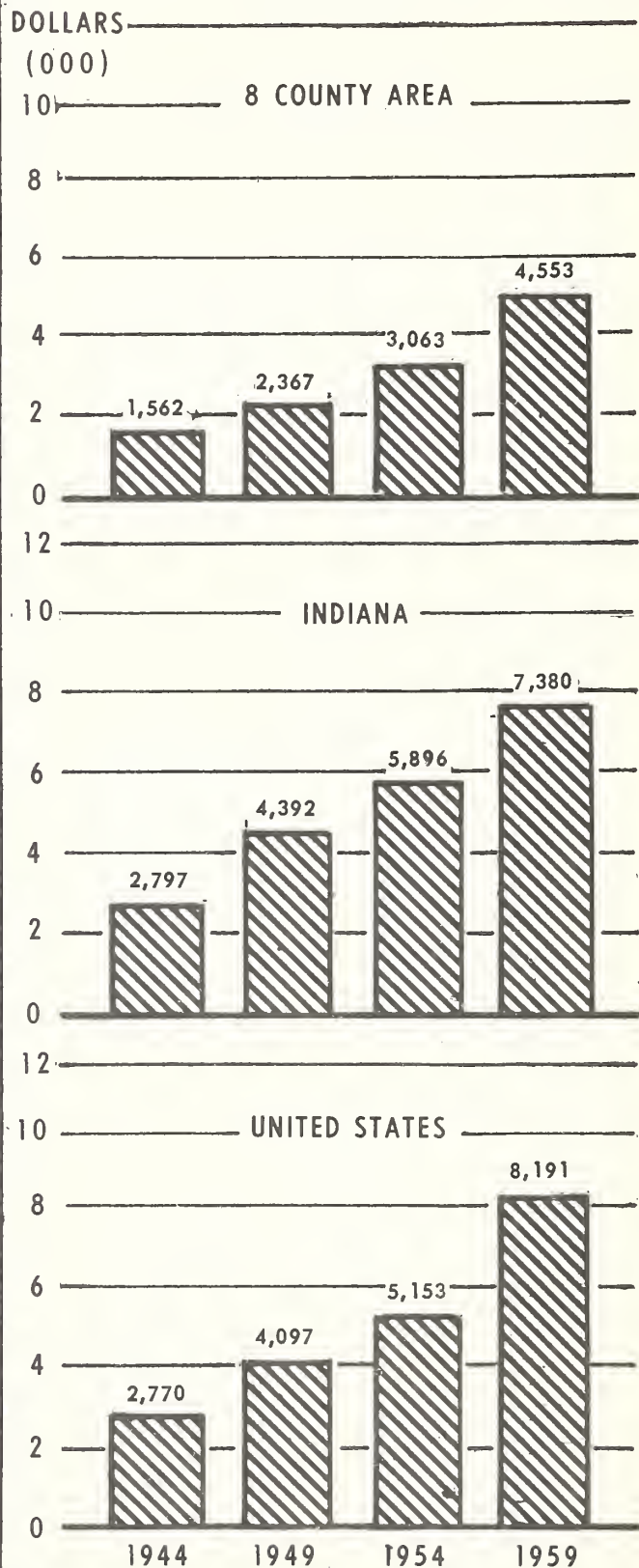
Table 2. - Selected employment data for 8 Indiana counties, 1950 and 1960
(Continued)

County	:	:	:	Percentage
	:	1950	:	1960
	:		:	change
	:		:	1950-60
Perry	:			
Employed	:	6,446	:	6,022
Agriculture	:	1,359	:	556
Manufacturing	:	2,903	:	2,695
Other	:	2,184	:	2,771
Unemployed	:	207	:	305
Percent of labor force unemployed	:	3.1	:	4.8
Spencer	:			
Employed	:	5,930	:	5,788
Agriculture	:	2,281	:	1,230
Manufacturing	:	1,006	:	1,298
Other	:	2,643	:	3,260
Unemployed	:	177	:	253
Percent of labor force unemployed	:	2.9	:	4.2
Washington	:			
Employed	:	5,908	:	6,182
Agriculture	:	2,429	:	1,523
Manufacturing	:	1,268	:	1,932
Other	:	2,211	:	2,727
Unemployed	:	102	:	380
Percent of labor force unemployed	:	1.7	:	5.8

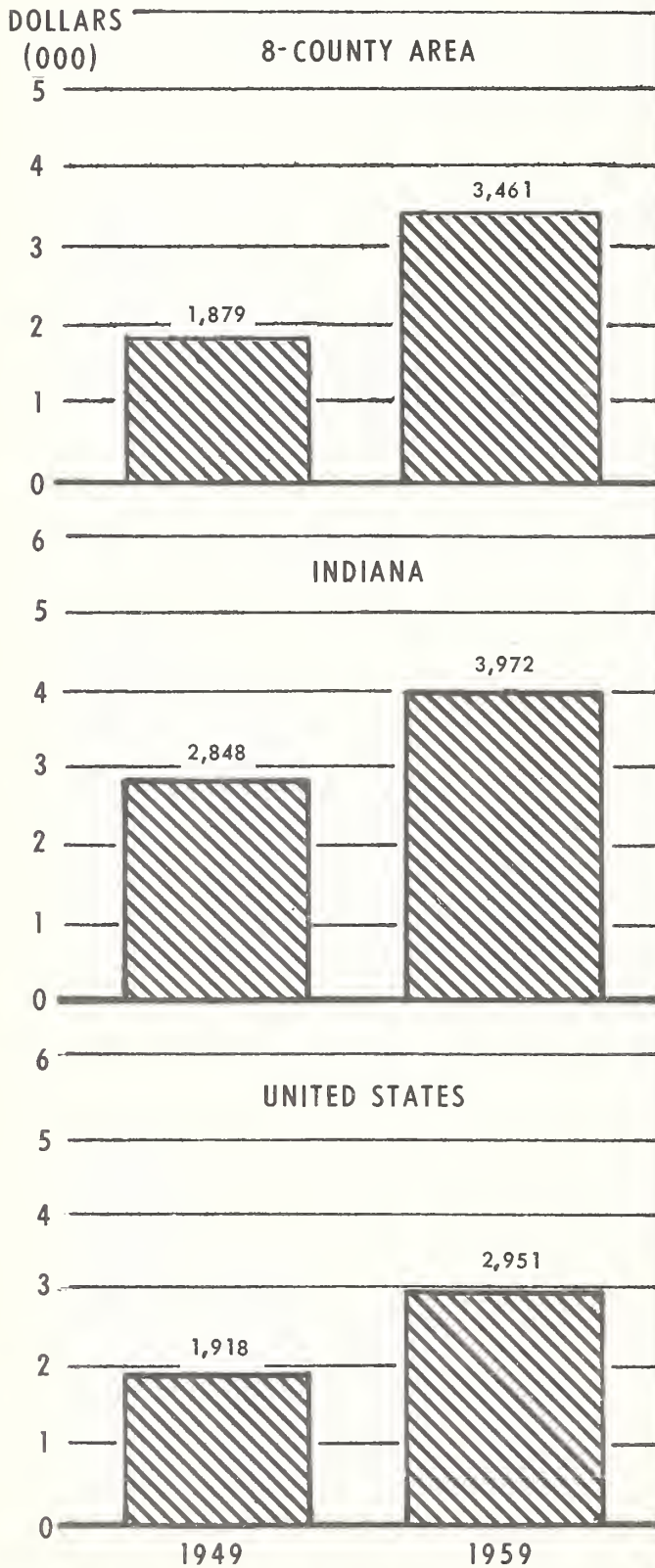
VALUES OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM
8-County Area, Indiana and United States
1940-1959



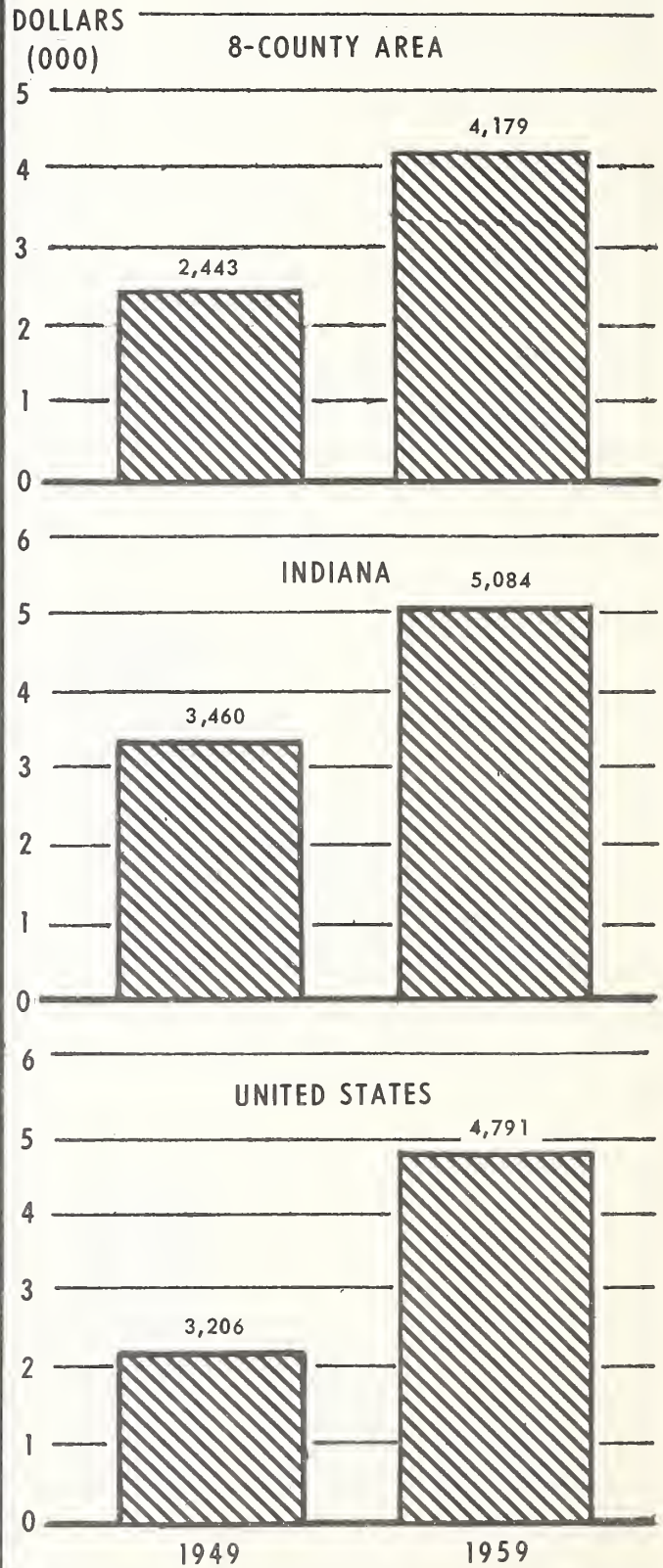
VALUE OF SALES OF FARM PRODUCTS PER FARM
8-County Area, Indiana and United States
1944-1959



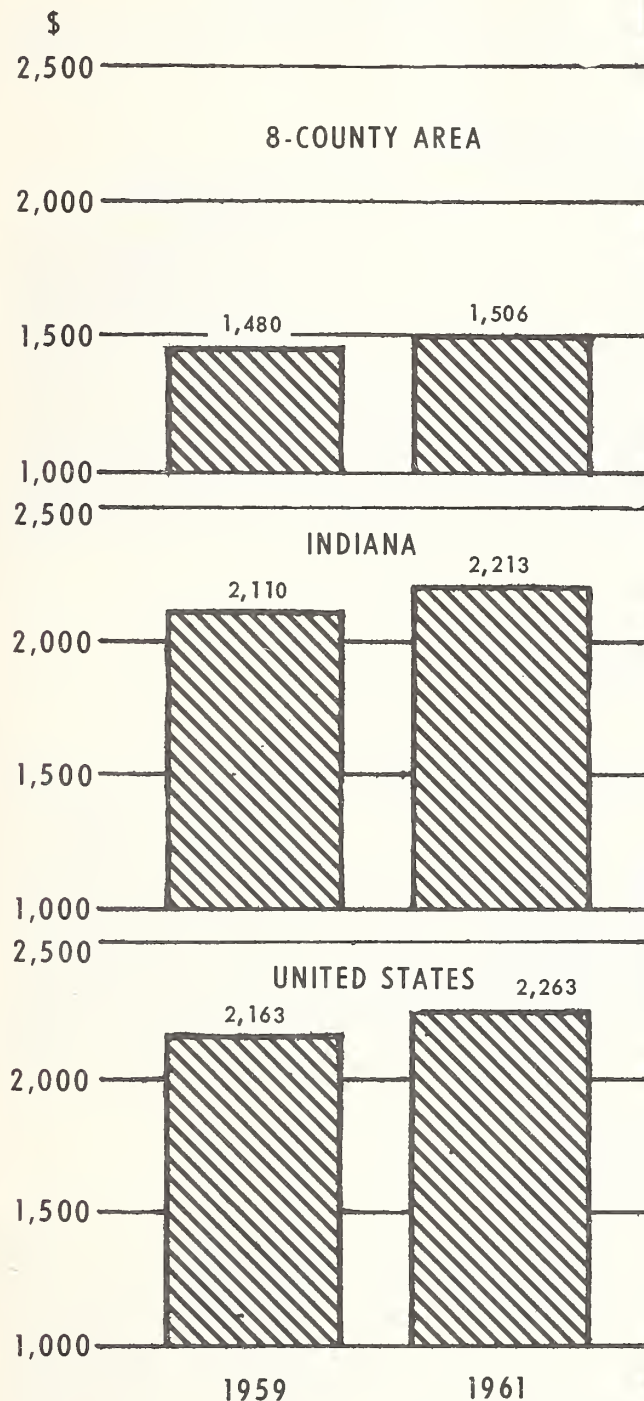
**MEDIAN INCOMES FARM FAMILIES AND
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS**
8-County Area, Indiana and United States
1949 and 1959



**MEDIAN INCOMES ALL FAMILIES AND
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS**
8-County Area, Indiana and United States
1949 and 1959

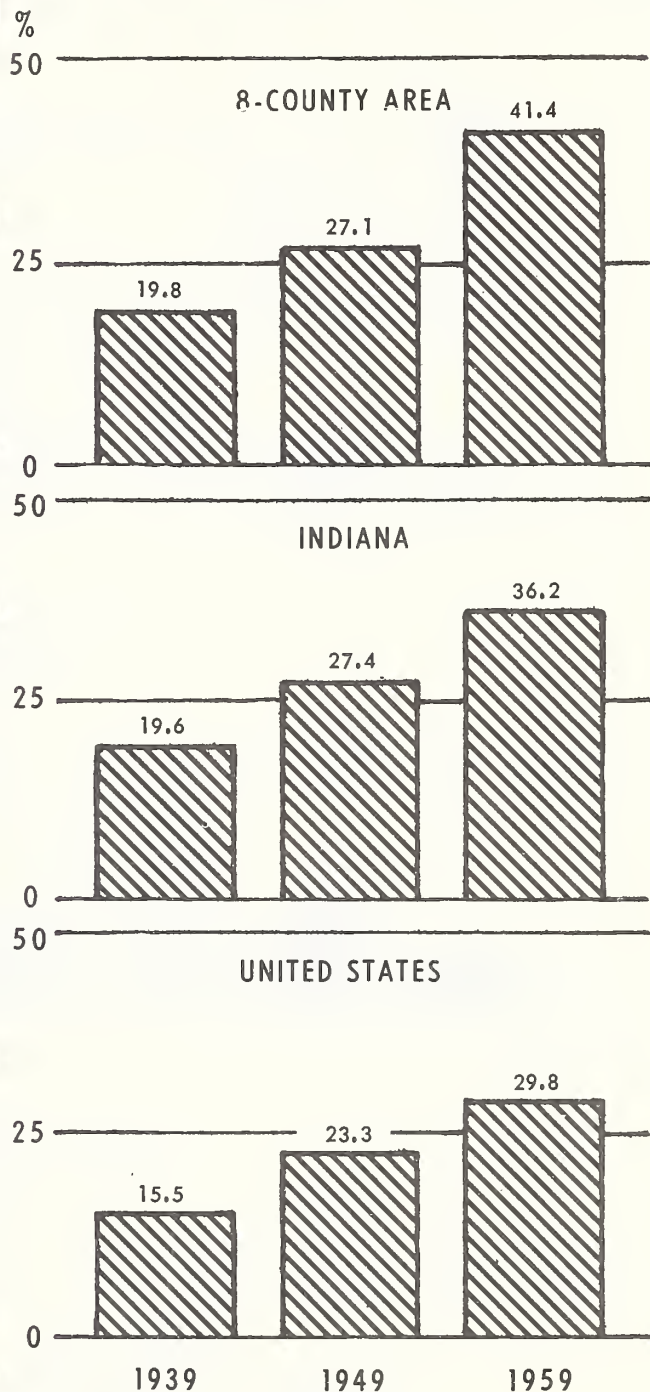


PERSONAL PER CAPITA INCOME
8-County Area, Indiana, and United States
1959 and 1961*



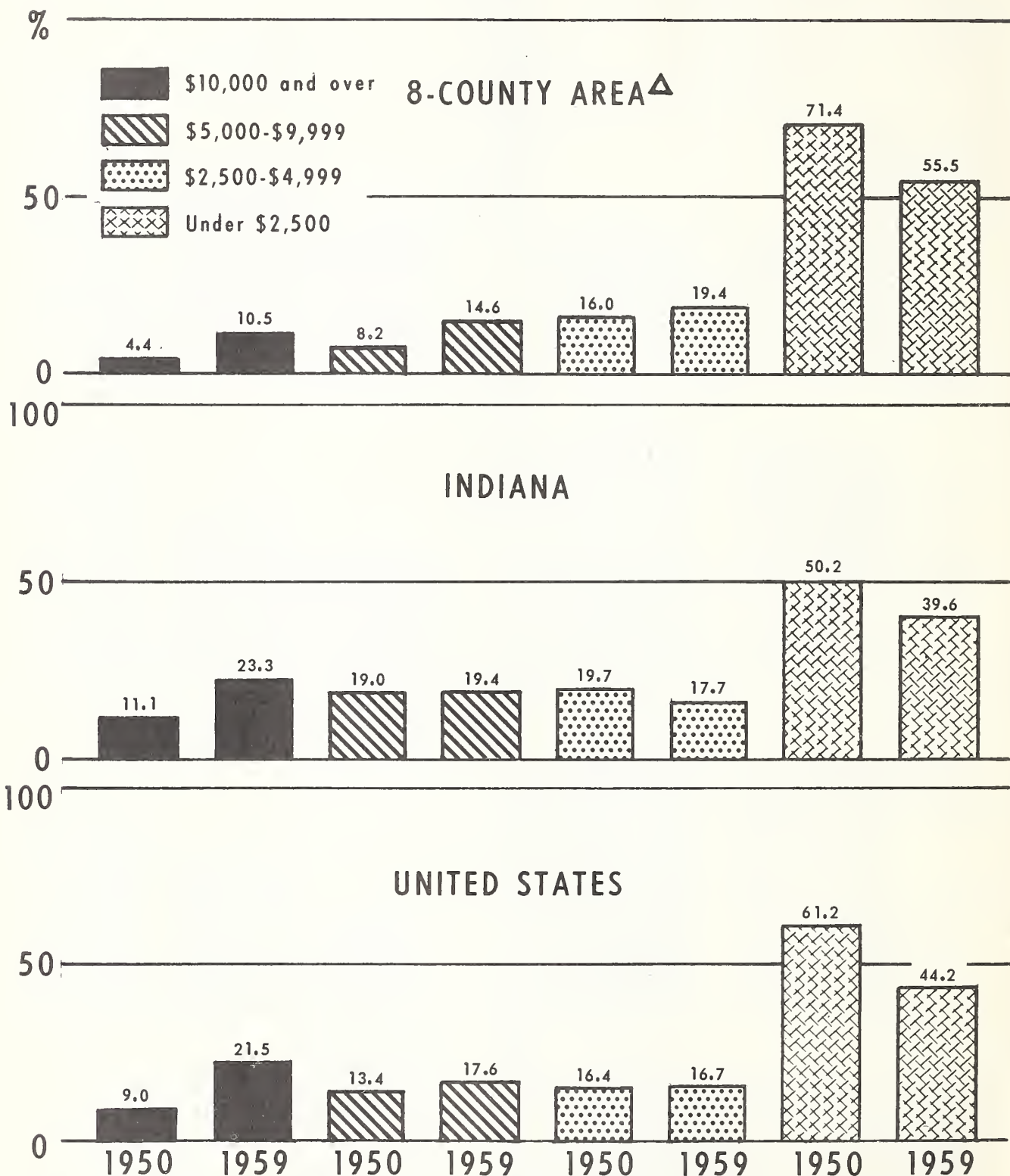
*BASE DATA FROM 1960 POPULATION CENSUS, 1962 SALES MANAGEMENT SURVEY OF BUYING POWER, AND AUGUST 1962 ISSUE OF SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. COUNTY DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO DISPOSABLE INCOME BASES AS DEFINED BY OFFICE OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

PERCENT OF FARM OPERATORS WORKING
100 OR MORE DAYS OFF FARM 1939-1959
8-County Area, Indiana, and United States*



*BASE FIGURES ARE FROM U. S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS BY VALUE OF SALES GROUPS 8-County Area, Indiana, and United States, 1950 and 1959*

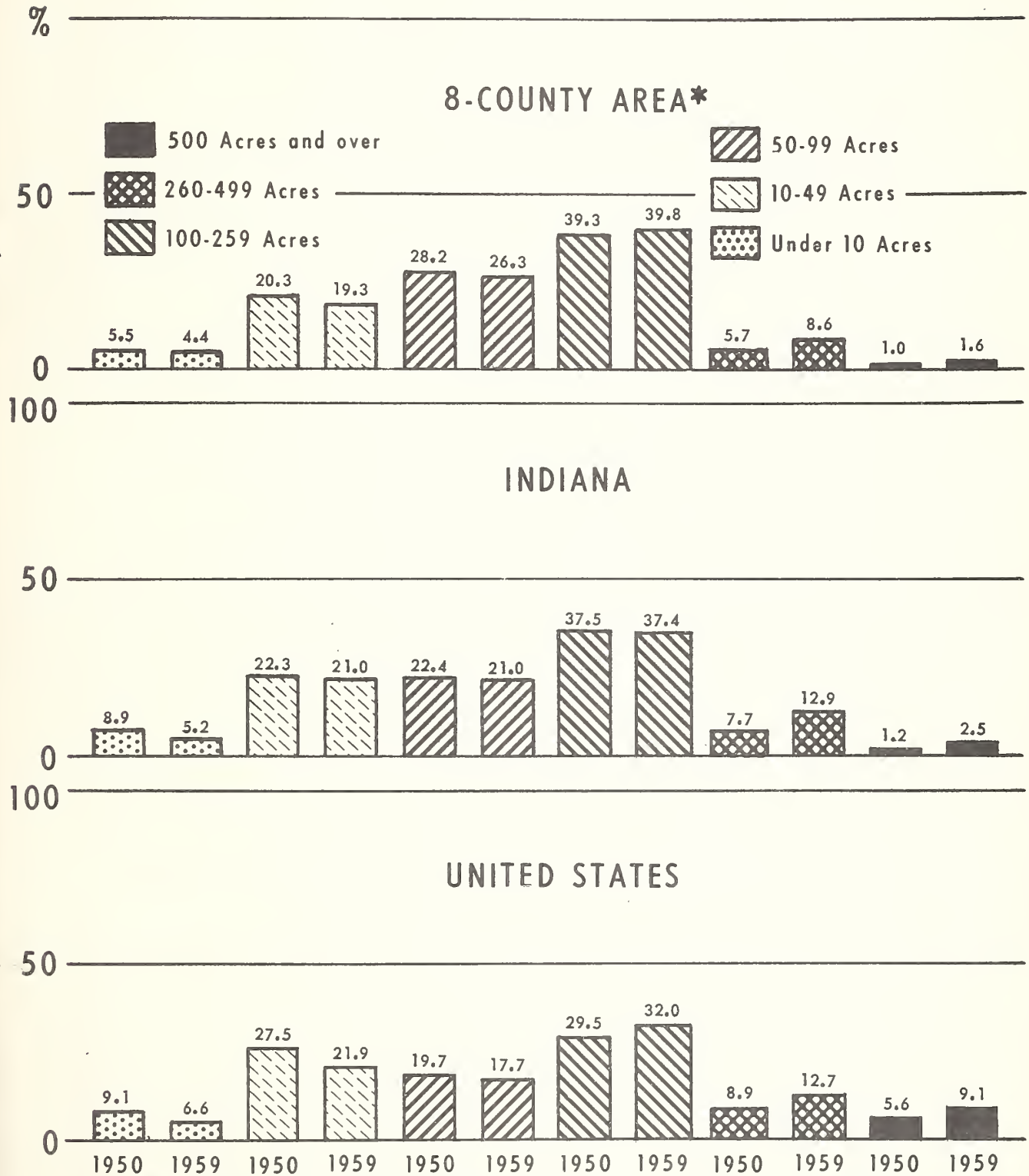


*EXCLUDES ABNORMAL FARMS. BASE FIGURES ARE FROM U. S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

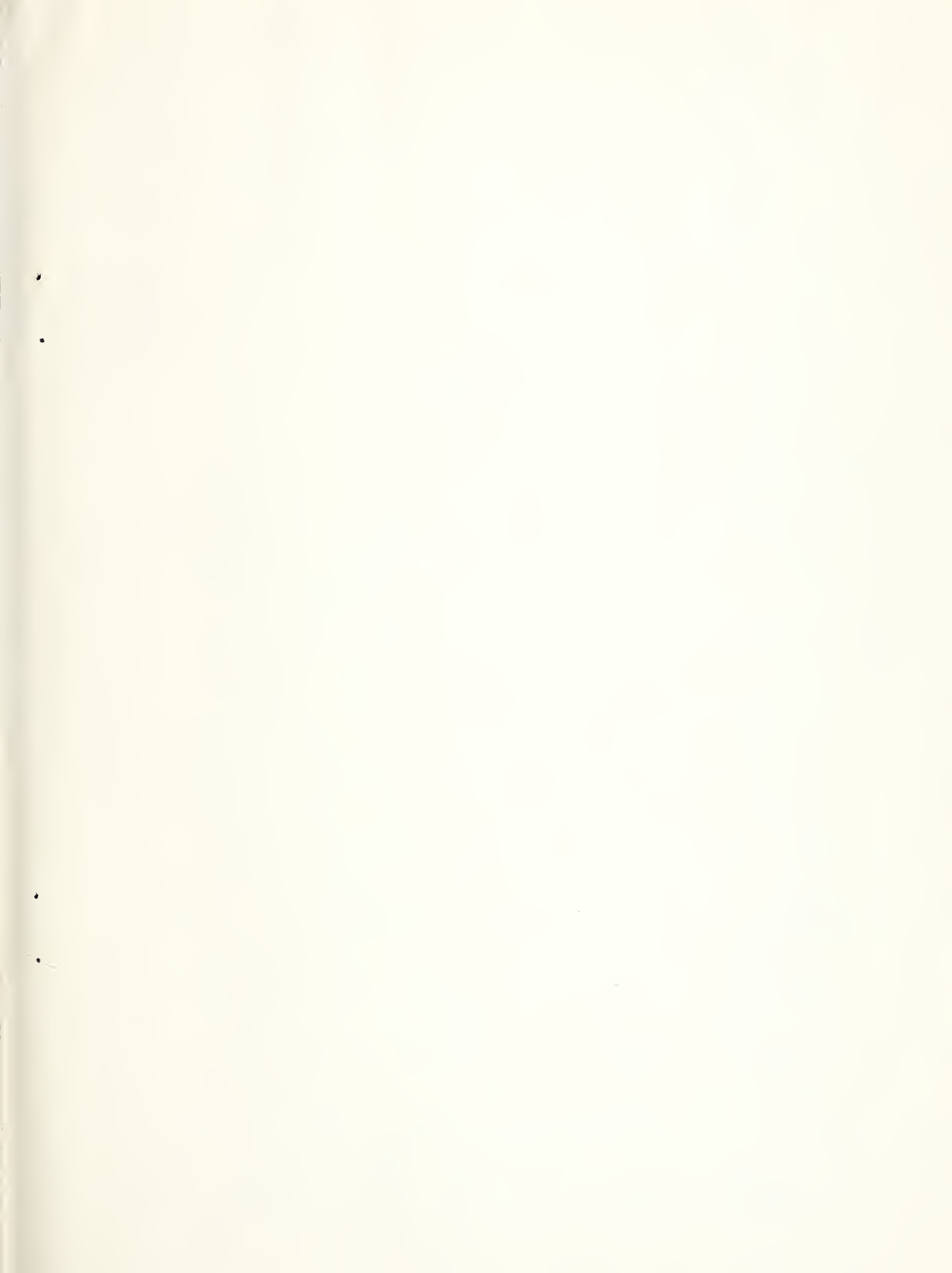
Δ NUMBER OF FARMS IN 8-COUNTY AREA-13,423 IN 1950 -10,451 IN 1959

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS BY SIZES

8-County Area, Indiana, and United States, 1950 and 1959



* NUMBER OF FARMS IN 8-COUNTY AREA-13,423 IN 1950-10,451 IN 1959



SOUTHERN INDIANA R A D TOUR

